

BEULAH

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THE WORK OF MISS MARGARETTA SCOTT



PRICE, 10 CENTS

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BEULAH

A WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMEN

AND

HOW TO HELP IT.

“Neither shall thy land any more be termed desolate; but thou shalt be called . . . Beulah; for the Lord delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married.”—ISAIAH lxii: 4.



NEW YORK
JAMES POTT & CO., PUBLISHERS

14 AND 16 ASTOR PLACE

1890

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“I cordially recommend Miss Margaretta Scott’s efforts to found an institution for the education of the young ladies of my Missionary Jurisdiction.”

RT. REV. S. D. FERGUSON,

Missionary Bishop,

Cape Palmas and Parts Adjacent.

A WOMAN'S WORK.

ALL SAINTS' HALL, Beulah, Liberia, Africa, comes to its old friends, and to many new helpers as well, we trust, with an appeal for offerings to finish the building and equip the school for its work. Miss Margaretta Scott has been compelled to leave her post, and comes to this country hoping to secure the needed sum. Will not the friends of Christian education gladden and strengthen her, and send her back speedily with her errand accomplished? He who turned water into wine for the guests at a wedding-feast will surely bless those who help to make possible a work which can but elevate the social, moral and religious tone of a nation.

It was said by the first Napoleon that the great need of France was mothers. Of Liberia, nothing truer than this could be said. The conception of a Church school for girls that should so train women as to fit them to be true mothers was among the plans laid during the brief episcopate of Bishop Auer. His long contact with a Christianity hedged in and to a certain extent honey-combed by heathen influences led him to clearly discern the need. It was a wise foresight which made him long to educate the children of the young nation struggling amid its environment of barbarism. The work which

Miss Scott had thought to do under his guidance and fostering care seemed to her, when he was called to his rest, a sacred legacy, to be taken up single handed, if that were God's will. The history of this venture of faith is too well known to need more than a brief recapitulation. Immediately upon the consecration of Bishop Penick, his consent was secured, and Miss Scott entered upon her work. Her first steps were necessarily in this country. Many of the bishops endorsed the plan, and gave cordial support to the effort to raise funds. The project was among the last things in behalf of the Church at large which Bishop Whittingham helped forward. Through his interest, a Board of Trustees was secured, and All Saints' Hall was incorporated under the laws of Maryland, making its position in the West African mission similar to the Church schools in the Missionary Jurisdictions of the Domestic Field. The deed of the land is held, one copy by Bishop Ferguson, and the other by the trustees in the United States. Beginning with twenty-five cents, it was no easy task to gather little by little a sufficient fund to warrant a beginning. By 1880, Miss Scott had secured enough to warrant her return to Africa, to decide upon a location for the school. A point in Bassa County, thirteen miles up the St. John's river and two miles from its banks, was chosen, and the Liberian government granted a tract of two hundred acres. This location, high above the sea level, has proved to be thoroughly adapted to the work. The nights are always cool and the water pure.

Miss Scott says of it: "As a building spot it is unequalled, having stone, sand, water and brick-clay (from which we have already made some thousands of bricks) within 200 yards of the foundation; while the heavy timbers have been sawn within a quarter of a mile—for the most part, much nearer."

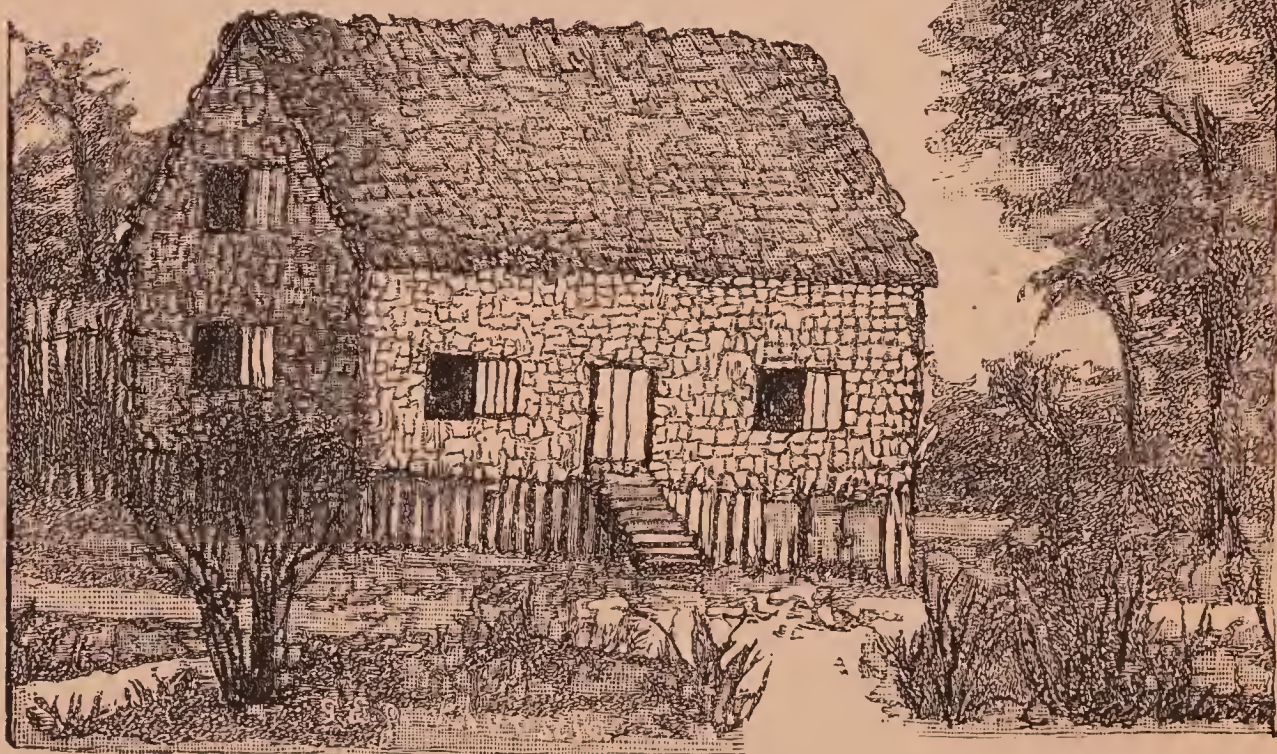
In fact the region is healthy (an entire absence of the lassitude experienced on the seaboard), and in every way so desirable that Bishop Ferguson has drawn 200 acres adjoining, where he hopes in time to place an Institution for young men, thus developing a strong educational work in the very centre of his Jurisdiction.

The land secured, it was necessary for Miss Scott to come to America and gather in the pledges for the building; and it was not until the next year that she was able to return to Africa and enter upon the preparatory work of clearing the land and providing temporary shelter.

Miss Scott writes: "The story of this cannot be told in full, there has been such a multitude of little doings, but we have endeavored so to plan as to make what has been accomplished tell for the future, so that while preparing for the building the heaviest work on the grounds has been done.

"It was not until September, 1881, that we anchored off Bassa. The barque lay some distance out, and as the boats could only make three or four trips a day, it was nearly a month before the freight was landed. There were tools, plank for floors, doors, sash, cement, etc., besides boxes filled by loving hands with the necessaries of

civilized living. The principal Liberian merchants gave boats and men, also storage. My rush of work began at once. Everything required opening and looking after, lest salt water should have penetrated the cases. When all was quite secure we went to live in part of a small house lent us, in which I managed to make room for three girls. Here we were about four miles from the site chosen, then an unbroken forest. In the meantime a man



A ROUGH PLACE.

had been sent to clear sufficient ground and get materials ready for a temporary house, the money for which was given by Liberians.

“It was not ready until March, 1882. Quite a good-sized field was planted of rice and cassavas before the house was finished. A rough place, indeed ! It was like going to the far West forty years ago. There were stumps to the very door, and in every direction we climbed over logs, many of them 100 feet long. Stone for the building, gray granite, has been gotten out round about the foundation, none over 300 yards away. The stone is obtained by making large fires on a bed of rock and pouring on water, thus cracking it, the blocks being afterwards worked out with crowbars. Many of the logs were burned in this work, and others used to terrace the slope of two hundred yards between the house and creek.

“By pressing a little, I succeeded in getting in three other pieces of rice, one quite a field, that year.

“The stumps were burned or worked out by small boys, a man helping occasionally with the worst ones. As a stump disappeared its place was filled with a fruit-tree, rose bush, flowering shrub, or an eddoe bulb. As one hill of eddoes can be made to yield half a bushel, I was quite proud when I had replaced eight stumps with this nutritious vegetable. As soon as there was sufficient cleared space to make arrangement possible, the boys and I began to lay out permanent wide walks, and the girls helped to plant flowers and small vegetables. Verily, that solitary place rejoices and blossoms, and has a right to its name ‘Beulah.’

“It was many months before all the things were passed up the river, and each load had to be unpacked and

looked after. My one canoe could not carry the things, but the merchants cheerfully loaned their boats. They have in this and other ways saved the work hundreds of dollars, the usual price for a boat being \$5 per day. Only one (German) firm charged for boats (\$50).

“The girls have earned fully \$600, if not more, making men’s clothing—this means plenty of cutting and over-seeing—but it has done a double good, increasing their self-respect. Other girls came as soon as they could be accommodated, and they had to be taught and trained, while more land was cleared and planted, stone quarried, timbers sawn. *One head and heart, one pair of hands and feet*, to look after and care for it all. Surely it could only have been done in Him whose strength is all-sufficient.

“My farming, except very occasionally, is done by small boys, and the use of odds and ends of time and men. For instance, if a man is in any way incapacitated for carrying heavy loads (the stone, timber, etc., are all carried on men’s heads) he is put to farm work until he is equal to taking his place again with the others.

“Every variety of fruit-tree cultivated in the country—in some instances many of a kind—is planted, and most now bearing fruit, guavas, golden and mango plums, butter pears, paw-paws, grannadillas, bread-fruit, oranges, limes, cocoanuts, African cherries, plantains, bananas, etc. I am also experimenting in the acclimatization of various trees of foreign growth.

. . . "No money has been wasted, all that has been spent is at Beulah in kind."

It is only by chance that we can gather a slight idea of the many ways in which Miss Scott has, in the midst of her over-busy life, managed to save outlay by an expenditure of her own strength. When a road needed to be laid out to the river, she saved the cost of a surveyor by borrowing his apparatus and doing the work herself, through great forest and jungle. This is only one instance of many.

To those familiar with the work of these years through private letters, and able to read between the lines, their history, from Miss Scott's own pen, brings a moving picture of unflinching courage on the part of a lonely worker. No vicissitudes have had power to shake her faith in the necessity of the work, or her own relation to it. Hinderances and adversity have seemed to her to mean only that testing process through which may be developed the patience to stand at a post and wait when this was the one thing left to do. But even the waiting has not been altogether without its compensations and its cheer. The necessary importation of bands of laborers from distant tribes has resulted in bringing goodly numbers, for months at a time, under the influences of a Christian household, and there has been a steady effort to sow the seed, believing that God would give the increase. Moreover, the work of carrying out these improvements on so large a scale has been a civilizing agency. It has

proved an object lesson of exceeding value, resulting in a marked change in the habits and manners of the heathen community.

Such school work as was possible in the temporary quarters has been carried on, and even the small capacity of the little house has given sufficient room for the blessed training of a Christian home, which has borne good fruit in the case of some of the girls (about forty in all), who, for a shorter or longer period, have been at Beulah. It has offered a shelter to some who were homeless and friendless, and though far from church and priest, the Church Year, with its solemn and its joyful seasons, has been so observed, that the young hearts have learned to long for the blessings of which they are deprived.

At the close of 1885, Miss Woodruff of Marshall, Michigan, joined Miss Scott, and proved—as the children called her—a “Christmas present” of great value. In July, 1889, she returned to her home for a well-earned vacation.

It may be doubted whether the situation in Liberia is widely understood. Therefore a brief review of past and present conditions may be useful. The American Church in her West-African Mission has two distinct elements to deal with, and a two-fold field to work. The colonists who went out from America more than a half century ago, and the aboriginal Africans, though broth-

ers in blood, are, the one civilized, the other barbarians, the one Christian, the other heathen. To comprehend the work in this region lying before the American Church to-day, it is necessary to consider what has been the result of the venture made by these Americo-Africans in the early part of the century. How have the two elements, thus brought into contact, influenced each other? And what hope is there that the outcome of it will be the evangelization and regeneration of this region of the great African continent? If this part of Christ's heritage shall finally, through this exodus, be wholly claimed for Him, surely we must discern in the event one of those wonderful compensations which God alone can work.

Liberia, thus coming into existence as a civilized nation, has to-day her proportion of educated men, her own sons, fitted to rule in Church and in State. This is exemplified in her President, the Hon. H. H. Johnson, now serving his fourth term, and in Bishop Ferguson. How shall the people at large be lifted to an appreciation of, and co-operation with, the hopes and aims of such men?

If as yet only an imperfect civilization has resulted, into the account must be taken the prime factors which have determined her national character and development. These are, *first*, the moral and intellectual outfit with which men trained in a condition of slavery must start in an effort to found a free State; and, *secondly*, the hinderances encountered in her upward pro-

gress, by reason of the heathen surroundings pressing upon her on every side. Is not every effort made by the American Church for the uplifting of this young nation an effectual giving of the Gospel to Africa? That form of Christianity which for eighteen centuries has been potent to transform national character, is the remedy and the sole hope for Liberia to-day—only through the training which unfolds the Gospel of Christ as the *Kingdom* of Christ, and realizes the strength that comes through membership in the One Body, can Christian ideals be firmly grasped, and Christian manhood developed. To lift the general level, it is needful that the *corporate character* of Christianity be taught. Only thus is the sense of individual weakness met, and the strength of the Sacramental bond which unites men to Christ, their King, and binds them in a universal brotherhood, brought to do its uplifting work.

The crowding events in the history of the African race, which have marked our own generation, seem to point to a wonderful unfolding of God's purposes for it. Here, in the United States, the changes brought by the emancipation of the slaves, are calling out the most earnest efforts of thoughtful men to a wise dealing with the problems growing out of the new conditions. The martyr-blood shed in our own day in Africa, by some of the noblest men in the Church of England, is proving to be most truly the seed of the Church. And God, who works through instruments, and has called Livingston, and Gordon, and Stanley to their mission, is surely speak-

ing also to every Christian heart, to help on, as far as possible, the blessed work in the great Continent.

Shall not we, to whom this appeal for All Saints' Hall comes, take it as *our opportunity* and *our call*? We know that that form of Christianity which blesses our own lives is essentially a nurture. The training of the baptized members of the Church must begin at the mother's knee, and it is to fit mothers for their holy work that a Church school of high grade is believed to be imperatively needed in Liberia by those who know the field.



The corner-stone of the school was laid on St. Andrew's Day, 1888, by the Rev. J. B. Williams, officiating at the request of Bishop Ferguson, whose presence, owing to the troubled condition of affairs in another part of his jurisdiction, was imperatively necessary else-

where. The walls are partly up, and thus a point has been reached when further delay would endanger, not only the material fabric, but also the interest and co-operation of many friends among the Liberians. They have given freely, according to their ability, and their steady helpfulness has enabled Miss Scott to save money at every point of the work. They have waited patiently and in hope, to see this transforming influence in the moral, social, and religious life of their women entering fully upon its beneficent work.

By those in America, who clearly see the promise of the undertaking, it must be remembered, that not only to ourselves who care to have a share in it, but also to the life consecrated to its accomplishment, the day for toil is far spent.

The clue to the steady persistence with which Miss Scott has surmounted difficulties and overcome obstacles lies in the fact—to use her own words to a friend—that she has gone forward with: “‘Underneath are the Everlasting Arms,’ for a motto, sheltered by Jehovah-nissi, with unshaken faith amid the darkness in Jehovah-jireh.” But though the spirit may be strengthened and developed by such an ordeal, there is an end to physical endurance, and if Miss Scott is to carry out her own plans, which are the fruit of twenty-five years’ study of the needs of Africa, it must be done now. Surely her self-denying toil merits the pecuniary help to enable her to leave to the Church, as her life-work, a foundation firmly laid, and a plain path for those who shall enter into her labors

There is little more than \$2,500 in the hands of her treasurer of the \$15,000 that will be required to complete the building, if the purpose to have a stone building with a tiled roof is adhered to. To build enduringly *now* will be to ensure the early years of the school against any large outlay for repairs, and the wisdom of it is apparent.

Miss Scott's conception of what the work of the school



shall be is the result of long observation and careful thought. It has received wide commendation from the Bishops and other clergy. Some time since the Bishop of New York wrote : “ Miss Scott's school work seems to be devised on lines so wise and generous as to entitle it to the sympathy of all Christian people who desire the advancement and elevation of the people of Liberia. Our hope, there, is pre-eminently with the young.”

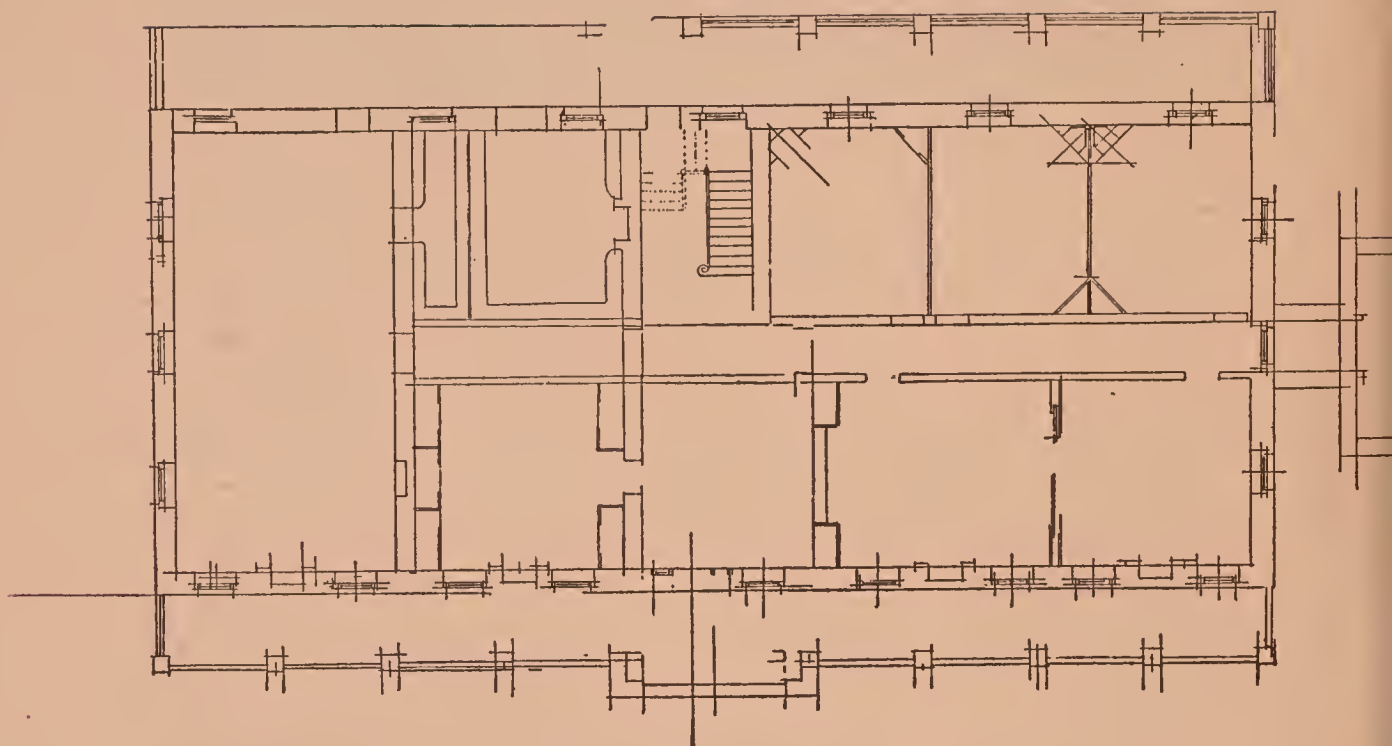
She has planned largely, because she is persuaded that

the surroundings must be elevating—inexpensive, but tasteful and attractive—a model for the homes of the country. To this end not only home-keeping, but also home-making, will be among the things which the school will seek to teach its pupils, regarding industrial training as *a part of the education*, and not simply as an economic device.

“Liberia shall be saved by the industry of her Daughters,” is the motto for All Saints’ Hall, suggested by the girls themselves.

Miss Scott’s aim will be to have such a preparatory department as will lay, in each case, a solid foundation for just that pursuit in life for which there is special aptitude, thus securing education to purpose. She believes that a worthy mental training must be such as will send out pupils prepared to go forward in the work of their own development in all high things. For it must be remembered that they will go forth, not into an atmosphere promotive of high aims, from which strength and growth may be drawn, but rather into a daily life in which deterioration will be easy and natural. Their task will be not only to keep their own moral and spiritual nature braced by fidelity to the truths they have learned, but also to mould, and guide, and invigorate others, and prove themselves the centres of ever-widening influences for good in the Church and in their native land. The homes of the Liberians are literally in the midst of heathenism. The towns are long distances apart, and are surrounded by heathen tribes.

When the Liberians shall have become fitted to be a missionary people to their own race, this contact may greatly facilitate their work. But until the training for this great mission shall have been accomplished, the leaven of heathenism must be a very real danger.



GROUND PLAN OF ALL SAINTS' HALL, BEULAH, BASSA CO., LIBERIA.

DESCRIPTION.—The main building is 102 x 44 feet, with veranda back and front, full length on the two lower stories. On the right of the entrance hall is the school room (40 x 20), with folding doors to divide when needed. Three class-rooms are provided on the opposite side of the hall, running lengthwise. The room to the left of the main entrance will be used as a temporary chapel. Next to this, and running the width of the main building, is the dining-room, and back of this, in another building (see side elevation), are the kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, etc. The material used in building is a gray granite, the doors and windows being faced with brick. \$15,000 will complete the structure, including the cost of a tile roof.

HOW TO HELP.

“It cannot be but God must know,
About the thing we long for so.”

Those who read the story of the work at Beulah *will be interested.*

Make that interest a *praying interest*. Ask God's blessing on the work.

A *prayerful interest* will lead to a *desire* for “*ways and means*” to help.

Until the building is finished *money for its completion is the greatest need.*

It will be a glad day when it can be announced that sufficient has come in for this. Anything in excess will be used for putting the institution in working order.

(As this little book goes to press there is still a *little more than \$12,000 needed* for the building-fund.)

“The gold and the silver are mine, saith the Lord of Hosts.”

“HERE AM I. SEND ME.”

An imperative need for the success of the work is *consecrated lives*. There should be not less than six well-qualified teachers. More rather than less. A great variety of work can be developed if there is a sufficient number of workers.

The work in foreign lands is the highest branch of Church work; it is for the uplifting of whole peoples, the conquering of nations for the Lord Jesus—a work well worth the doing.

All Saints' Hall will accommodate seventy.

The parents who can, will cheerfully provide for their daughters. There are but few who can do this.

Fifty dollar scholarships will be needed for girls whose friends can support them in part.

Seventy-five dollar scholarships for those who have no one to help them. Possibly one-half.

Endowed scholarships will be hoped for and prayed for.

Everything belonging to civilized living, from a pin upward, must come from abroad.

School-room, bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, parlor, and library furniture must be supplied. (The little we have in the small house will be quite lost in the larger one.) *Money will be needed*, but in many houses furniture still in good order is being replaced by articles of newer style, or there is a piece of furniture no longer in use. *Remember Beulah.* One friend remarked, "I will save up for you"—meaning that she would put aside for Beulah such things as will help to furnish All Saints' Hall.

Anything to make the house home-like ; pictures or bric-a-brac will be most grateful. There are so many pretty things in these days, surely a few can be spared from the great abundance to brighten our home in Africa. While these are not absolute necessities, yet they will do much toward elevating the girls, and will help to keep the workers alive.

There will be needed a fund for the workers—for passage money and for contingencies.

Foreigners cannot live entirely on the food of the country. The workers, therefore, will need to have provisions supplied. Butter (in hermetically sealed tins), flour, sugar, salt, are absolute necessities. If kindly hearts will but send as well beef-tea, canned meats (none but the best quality of these are fit for use in that tropical country), crackers (not sweet), fruits and jel-

lies, such things as are grateful in case of sickness. Those in glass are best, but if the tops are of lead they invariably spoil.

All things *well put up* carry nicely, and when furnished by thoughtful love will cheer and strengthen a tired worker, and be worth far more than if purchased; besides they will otherwise not be attainable, as the teachers will have no salaries.

“Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.”

We cannot have too large a supply of thread, linen and cotton, black and white, and fully two thirds should be of coarser numbers (30, 20 and 12), pins, sewing-silk and scissors (these five articles should be packed in tin); thimbles, buttons, tape, cotton (bleached and unbleached), prints, gingham, shoes and stockings (for men, women and children), handkerchiefs, towels, combs (coarse and short), aprons (working and others). Also patterns and materials for making pretty clothing for babies and young children, and for various kinds of fancy work.

Men's ready-made clothing. Materials for men's clothing, such as tweed and jean, and strong colored shirtings.

Anything that is useful in a mechanic's family will be available for the paying of workmen.

Salt pork, beef, and fish are very necessary also.

Salt is an article of barter; we cannot have too much.

As has been before stated, it is possible to develop a great variety of work at Beulah, and for this purpose we should have a contingent fund to make this possible. For instance, it is proposed to use the rough house in which we now live for a manual labor school for boys.

We shall hope and pray for endowments to ensure permanency to the work.

It is proposed to use one of the rooms of our new house for a temporary Chapel, but we trust the time is not far distant when we shall have the means provided by generous minded people to build a Chapel.

God grant that all may come in His own good time, and that many may have a rich share in the blessing, for the dear Lord's sake. AMEN.

G. N. S. HALL, *Treasurer*,
413 Second Street, Baltimore, Md.

Boxes, furniture, etc., should be addressed,
MISS MARGARETTA SCOTT,
Beulah, Bassa County,
Liberia, Africa.

[Care of REV. DR. LANGFORD,
23 Bible House, New York.]

Before preparing for shipment, or for other details,
address,

MISS LOUISE V. BABBITT,
Corresponding Secretary,
Orange, N. J.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

THIS is a real picture of a real little girl. Little Dorothy was born in Africa, but in the summer of 1887



she was in America some months, and won the *respect* and love of all who saw her. “I try my very best,” is a favorite saying of hers, and she has been such a good baby. It is a big thing for a little baby girl to have her whole heart set upon being good and making no trouble.

She was here at Christmas-tide, and was taken to see

the stores that gladden the hearts of little people—"the place," as she said, "where Santa Claus keeps his things."

At one of these he was welcoming his little friends. When he bowed to her, she bowed; and fearing that he might not be able to find her in this strange land, she announced to him, "I am Dorothy Ellen Welles." She always talks a great deal about this wonderful Santa Claus, who she says is the "Doll-babies' papa."

Dorothy's grandfather and grandmother were taken from the Congo country by a Spanish slaver, which was captured by an American man-of-war, and they and the rest of the cargo of human beings were bound out to Liberians, and thus it came about that this little girl, though a Congo, was born in Edina, Bassa County, Liberia.

Her mother died before she was two years old. We found her sick and neglected—"would die in a few weeks," the people said; but we took her home to All Saints' Hall, Beulah. Her feet were swollen and sore, the ends of her toes eaten with "jiggers," and it was some days before all could be taken out. She bore the pain beautifully, knowing that she was being loved and cared for. More than fifty jiggers were taken from the dear little feet, and it was many months before she looked well.

In the part of this little book which is meant more particularly for grown-up people, you will find a picture of the funny place where Dorothy has been living,

while the bigger house, of which you will also find a picture, is being built.

It would take a long time to tell of all the things this little girl has done to help on this work. She is looking forward with great pleasure for the time to come when "plenty of babies" can be taken and cared for, as she has been. In the small house we can take so very few. All her best playthings are carefully put away, to be kept for the nice, large house. She has hemmed a great many dusters and other things, to be used in the new house—and at the time we are writing, she, out in Africa, is hemming shirts that the workmen will buy on their wages.

One day she sat sewing busily and talking to herself, and was overheard saying, "I must do my duty, with my hands, with my feet, with all my willing, and with all my thinking."

We write this story of Dorothy that the children of the Church may be interested to help make it possible for many little children to be taught how to do their duty.

In Africa there are thousands, yes millions, of children who cannot go to school, because there are only a few schools many, many miles apart.

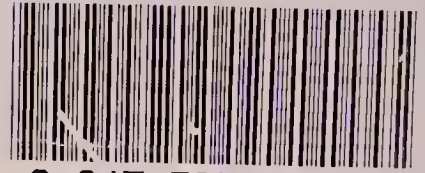
Will not the children help All Saints' Hall, as a thank-offering to their dear Heavenly Father for the many blessings they have in this Christian land?

It is to the loving self-denial of the Church's children that we owe much that has been done at Beulah, and

we hope that you will now do your utmost to help the building fund.

The ant is a very small thing, yet it is most wonderful what some of the tiniest can do—because “each little ant does its little part with all its little might.”

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